Rutland County Herald.

VOL. LX .-- NO. 27.

RUTLAND. VERMONT, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 3090.

C. H. HAYDEN. O. A. TUTTLE & CO.

TERMS PER YEAR,

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DE E. P. UPRAM.



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Expairs in Chartages issuight shour. We active a state of public pattenages, and shall use our best au-diances. Constitution of the constitution of the property of the constitution of the con-pairies. P. P. SALLINGER, 1911.

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bek. They have also this day opened a large invoice of Hanging Paper, Rutland, March 29, 1854.

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tory, and Agent for Processing, Serving Louise &c. Office, 30 whey Thrall's Stock, Satissia, W. T. BICHOLS, and Counseller at Law rease, Radions, FV

CHARLES L. WILLIAMS.

THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS PAIL

\$7 415VE 10-124. The prouded motio for the young Write it in lines of gold, Upon thy lines and in thy mind

Upon thy least and in thy mind.
The extering works until !
And in mindretane's drasty house,
Or fortune's primperous gale;
Twill fave a linely electring power,
Thinne's so such wood to ful!

The water on the streng and,
May eigh for destinat tond;
And free and invities though he be,
Would be were need the strand;
But when the streng on magy wing,
Bean lightness, steps and half;
He thinks the elipsery mad and single,
"Turer's meanth wired to fail."

The weary effected bending n'er.
The leases of wher days,
And dwelling on their magic law.
For importaine prays.
And though with not his beats is weak,
His brow is deadly pair.

The banguage of his heart will speak.
"There's an such word as fail."

The wily statement hends his know. Believ's girlbering shine; a fact would be known believe fame's girlbering shine; and would as housible empliant be. To genture so driven.

Yet though the progress may be about And ensures may rail;
Be thinks at least the world to show...

"There's so each world as fail."

The soldier on the bettle plain, When thirsting to be five; And three sade a trans's chain, Says, on for Labert! Our nonseledd and our native land, Vy a must we will proved ! Then first to first, and hand to hand, "There's no such word as [16]."

The child of God though oft beset The class of trade though of bessel. By free without-within—
These precious words will ar'er forget,
Annot their dreadful din;
But operate looks with eye of faith,
Armed with the Christian mani;
And in the hortest conflict saith—
"There's no each word as fait."

INFLUENCE OF A WIFE.

'Why do you keep me so long a time at the door?' said Edward F-, passionately to his wife. The night passed, but its cold winds had entered the house as Mrs. F-, with a sorrowful heart, opened the door.

'It is late, Edward, and I could not keep from slumbering." He said nothing in return to this, but flung himself into a chair and gazed in-

tently on the fire. His son climbed upon his knee, and putting his little arms around his father's neck, whispered-'Papa, what has mamma been crying

'Go to bed, sir; what business has your mother to let you be up at this late hour of night?"

The poor child's lower lip pouted, but he was at the time too much frightened to cry. His sister took him up, and when he reached his bed, his heart discharged itself into noisy priof. The mother heard his crying, and went to him but she soon returned to the parlor. She leaned upon her husband, and thus adressed him:

'Edward, I will not upbraid you on account of your harshness to me, but I do implore you not to act in this manner before your children. You are not Edward, what you used to be. These heavy eyes tell of wretchedness as well as bad hours. You wrong me-you wrong yourself, thus to let my hand show I am your wife, but at the same time let your heart know singleness in matters of moment. I am aware of the kind of society in which you have lately indulged. Tell me, Edward for Heaven's sake! we are ruined, is it not

Edward had not a word to say to his wife, but a man's tears are more awful

than his words. Well, be it so, Edward,-our children may suffer from our fall-but it will redouble my exertions for them .-And as for myself, you do not know me if you think that circumstances can lessen my feelings for them. A woman's love is like a plant which shows itself the more it is trodden on. Arouse your- repeal of the Missouri Compromise. self, my husband-leave the course you have of late pursued-it is true that your father has cast you off-it is true that you are indebted to him in a seriworld-only consider your wife in that

A slight tap was now heard at the door, and Mrs. F- went to ascertain the cause. She returned to her has-

'Mary is at the door, she says you always kissed her before you went to bed. My child, said the father, 'God bless you; I am not well, Mary. Nay, do not speak to me to-night. Go to rest, now, and give me one of your pretty

smiles in the morning, and then, my child, your father will be happy again, Mr. F--- was persuaded by his affectionate partner to retire; but sleep and rest were not for him; his wife and children had once given him happy dreams; but now the ruin he had bro't upon them was an awakening reality. When the light of the morn faintly ap peared above the light of the opposite

ase Mr. F--- arose, Where are you going, Edward, said his watchful wite.

'I have been considering,' said he. almly, and I am determined to try my He loved me when I was boy-he was proud of me. It is true I acted dishonorably by him, and should no doubt have raised him. Yesterday I spoke harshly of him. But I did not then know myself. Your deep affection, my dear wife, has completely altered me. Nay, don't grieve me in this This is worse to me than all I will be back soon.

The children appeared at breakfast. Mary was ready with her emiles, and

not-I could not answer him a word. He spoke kindly of you and our little ones, but he cast me off forever.'

The distressed man bad scarcely said this, when a person rudely came in.— The purport of his visit was soon perceived. In the name of F--- 's father he took possession of the property, and had power to make Mr. F-his pris-

'You shall not take papa away,' said' the little son, at the same time kicking at the officer.

'Mamma,' whispered little Mary, 'mamma, must father go to prison? Won't they let us go too?"

Here comes my authority, said the deputy sheriff. The elderly Mr. Fdoggedly placed himself in a chair. 'You shall not take papa away,' cried

out the boy to his grandfather. 'Whatever may have been my con duct, sir,' said the miserable Edward, "this is unkind in you. I have not a single feeling for myself; but my wife -my children! you have no right to

harrass them with your presence." 'Nay, husband,' responded Mrs. F. think not of me. Your father cannot distress me. I have not known you from childhood as he has done, but he shall see how I can cling to you in your poverty. He has forgot his youthful days-he has lost sight of his own thoughtless years.

The old gentleman directed his law agent to leave the room. He then slowy and nervously answered thus :

'Madam, I have not forgotten my wn thoughtless days. I have not forgotten that I once had a wife as amiable and noble as yourself, and I have not forgotten that your husband was her favorite child. An old man hides his sorrows, but let not the world think him unfeeling, especially as that world taught him to do so. The distress I have this moment caused, was premediated on my part. It has had its full effect. A mortal gets a vice by single steps, and many think the victim must return by de grees, I know Edward's disposition and that with him a single leap is sufficient. That leap he has taken. He is again in my memory the favorite of his poor mother, the merry, laughingeyed son of a-pshaw!-of a-a-old

fool! For what am I crying?" Little Mary had insensibly drawn herself towards the old philosopher, and without uttering a word, pressed his hand and put her handkerchief to her ors, walked up and said-

'Then you won't take papa away?'
'No, you little impudent rascal; but I'll take you away, and when your mother comes after you, I'll treat her so well that I will make your father fol-

Thus came happiness at the heels of ruin. If husbands more often appreciated the exquisite, heaven-like affection of their wives, many would be seen. 'One in love and one in mind, should be the motio of every married pair. And fathers would many a time check improvidence, if they were to make use of reflection and kindness rather than prejudice and strictness.

From the Roston Duly Asventiser. THE NEBRASKA PROTEST.

We publish in full the protest of the Anti-Nebraska Members of Congress, to which we alluded vesterday. It is a careful document, which deserves study now, and preservation bereafter in il lustration of the complete surrender of principle which was necessary for the To the People of the United States:

The eighth section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union. known as the Missouri Compromise ous sum-but, Edward, he is not all the law, by which the introduction of sla very into the regions now known as Kansas and Nebraska, was forever prohibited, has been repealed, that law which in 1820 quieted a controversy, menacing the Union and upon which you have so long reposed is obliterated from

We had no reason to expect any such proposition when we assembled here six nontha ago, nor did you expect it. No State, no citizen of any other State had demanded the repeal. It seems a duty we owe to the country to state the ground upon which we have steadfast ly though ineffectually opposed this

alarming and dangerous act. You need not be told that the Slavery question lays at the bottom of it, as was the slave holding power that demanded the enactment of the Missouri Compromise; so it is the same power that has now demanded its abrogation African slavery was regarded and denounced as a great evil by the American Colonies even before the revolution And those Colonies, which are not Slave holding States, were equally earwhich are now free States. Colonial laws formed to prevent the increase or Slavery were vetoed by the King of Great Britain. This exercise of arbitrary power to enlarge and perpetuate a system aniversally regarded as equally wrongful in itself and injurious to the Colonies, was one of the rauses of the revolution. When the war was ended there was an imperious necessity for the natitution of some Covernment in the unoccapied Territories of the United States. In 1784, Jefferson propoved, and in 1787, the Continental Congress adopted the ordinance for the

st me. He upbraided me. I did government of the territory lying north-

west of the Ohio, by which it was devery nor involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crime.

The great and flourishing States since during monuments of the wisdom of the promise, and of questions generally con statesmen of the revolution. The foreign slave trade was regarded as the source of American slavery, which it was believed would be dried up when Democratic Convention met at Baltithat fountain should be closed.

In adopting the constitution it was so universally anticipated that the foreign slave trade would be promptly prohib- ty will resist all attempts at renewing ited, that all parties acquiesced in a in Congress or out of it, the agitation of atigulation postponing that measure till the Slavery question under whatever 1808. The foreign slave trade was prohibited, thus the source of slavery was understood to be dried up, while the introduction of slavery into the territories was prohibited; the slavery question, so far as it was a national one, was understood to be finally settled, and at the same time the States had already taken up and were carrying forward a system of gradual emancipation.

In 1803 Louisiana was acquired by purchase from France, and included what is now known as the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas and Iowa, and the territories known as Kansas and Nebraska. Slavery existed at the time in New Orleans and at St. Louis, and so this purchase resulted in bringing the slavery question again before Congress. In 1812 the region immediately surrounding New Orleans applied for admission into the Union, under the name of the State of Louisiana, with a Constitution tolerating slavery, and the free States acquiesced.

Eight years afterwards the region nected with St. Louis demanded adon under the name of the State of souri, with a constitution tolerating slavery. The Free States reverted to it, those who placed me here may be the principle of 1787, and opposed the assured." admission of Missouri, unless she would corporate into her Constitution a protion of the further introduction of slavery into the State. The slave States insisted upon her unqualified admission. A controversy arose, which was sectional and embittered, and which we are assured by contemporaneous historyseriously imperilled the Union. The statesman of that day settled the controversy by compromise, and the free States assented to the admission of Missouri with her slave holding Constitution,while the slave holding States on their part yeilded the exclusion of slavery in all the residue of territory, which lay North of 36 30, constituting the pres-ent territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The slave holding States accepted the compromise as a triumph, and the free States have ever since left it undisturbed and unquestioned.

lay South of 36 30, in compliance with occasion, either by affirming or repealthe implication which was contained in ling the 8th section of the Missouri act, ted as a slave holding State, the free ing of the Constitution in respect to the States requiesced. In 1819, Florida, legal points in dispute." a slave holding Province of Spain was acquired. This Province was afterwards admitted as a slave holding

State, the free States again acquiesced. In 1845, Texas, an independent slaveholding state, was admitted and annexed with a provision in the article of annexation for the subdivision of her territory into five States. The free States, though they regarded the annexation with the probable increase of that number of slave States with very great disfavor, nevertheless acquiesced

war with Mexico. The people of California formed a Constitution inhibiting slavery and applied for admission into the Union. Violent opposition was made by the slave States, in and out of Con- ers secured to them by the law, and the gress, threatening dissolution of the Union if California should be admirted. Pro- House was effected by the subversion eeding on the ground of these alarms, Congress adopted another compromise. the terms of which were that ten million dollars of the peoples money should be given to Texas to induce her to relinquish a very doubtful claim upon an considerable part of New Mexico; and Etah should be acquired without inhibition of slavery, and that they should be afterwards admitted as slave or free States, as the people when forming constitutions should determine; that the public slave trade in the District of Columbia should be abolished without affecting the existence of slavery in the District, and that new and rigorous provisions for the recapture of fugitive slaves of disputed constitutionality should be adopted, and that on these grounds Culifornia should be admitted as a free State. Repugnant as this Compromise was to the people of the free States, acquiescence was practically obtained by means of seleme assurances made on behalf of the slaveholding States that the Compromise was and should be forever regarded as a final adjustment of the slavery question and of all the issues which could possibly arise out of it. A new Congress convened in Dec. 1851. Reprosentatives from the slave States demanded a renewed pledge of fidelity to this adjustment, and it was granted by the House of Representatives in the fol-Resolved, that we recognize the bind-

ing efficacy of the Compromisos of the Constitution, and believe it to be the ention of the people generally as we exeby declare it to be ques, individually, to abele by such Compromise and sustain the laws necessary to carry them | cost of an alliance with Russia scarcely

out, the provisions for the delivery of declared that there shall be neither sla- Fugitive Slaves, and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included -And that we deprecate all further agi tation of questions embraced in the acts organized within that ordinance are en- of the last Congress, known as the Comnected with the institutions of Slavery,

as unnecessarily uscless and dangerous A few months subsequently, more, and assuming to speak the sentiments of the Democratic party, set forth in its platform, that the Democratic par color or shape the attempt may be made Soon afterwards another National Convention assembled in the same city, and assuming the right to declare the sentiments of the Whig party, said :-We deprecate all further agitations of the questions thus settled as dangerous to our peace, and will discounter ance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation whenever, wherever, or however made."

The present Administration was eleced on the principle of adherence to this Compromise, and the President recurring to the same subject renewed his pledge in his message to Congress at the beginning of the present session in the following words: "But noth-withstanding the difference of opinion and sentiment which then existed in relation to details of specific provisions. the acquiescence of distinguished citizens whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy; that this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term if I have the power to avert

Under these circumstances, the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise, was studenly and unexpectedly made by the same Committee on Territories, which, only ten days before, had affirmed the sanction of the Missouri Compromise, and declared the end of agitation in the following explic it and unmistakeable language :- Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into a discussion on these controverted questions. They involve the same issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prodent to refram from deciding the matter in controversy either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory by it, to slave property in the territo ries, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from Arkansas, a part of Louisiana which a course pursued upon that memorable appromise was afterwards admit- or by any act declaratory of the

The abrogation has been effected in pursuance of the demands of the admiristration itself, and by means of its in fluence in Congress. In the House of Representatives, that body, which is more immediately responsible to the people, the contest was more equal than in the Senate; though it is due to justice and candor that it should be stated that it could not have been carried in either House without the votes of the Representatives from the free States, the minority resisted the attempt to arrest discussion on that grave question, through New territories were acquired by a struggle of longer duration than any the treaty of peace which closed the known to Congressional history. Some attempts were made to stigmatize that minority as factionists. Yet we fear lessly declare that throughout the whole contest they resorted solely to the pow passage of the messare through the of the roles by the majority, and the ex ereise of a power apprecedented in the

annals of Congressional legislation. The deed is done. It is done with a clear proclamation by the administra tion and by Congress, that the principle which it contains extends not only to Nebraska and Kansas, but to all other territories now belonging to the U. S., and to all which hereafter may be noquired. It has been done unnecessariy and wantenly, because there was no pressure for the organization of governent in Kunsas and Nebruska, neither of which territories contained one lawful inhabitant who was a citizen of the U. S., and because there was not only no danger from disunion apprehended but by this reckless measure the free States have lost all the guarantee for freedom in the territories contained in former Compromises, while all the States both slave and free, have lost the guarantee of harmony and union which these compromises afforded. It seems plain to us that, fatal as the mensure is in these respecta, it is only

cover for broader propagation in the future. The object of the administration and the many who represent the slave States is, as we believe, to prewhitever cost, and a like annexation of bulf a dozen of the States of Monico, to be admitted as slave States. The anulaitions are to be made peaceably, if they can be purchased at the sent of bundreds of millions of dollars; if they cannot be made peaceably, then at the with Spain, and a war with England.

tions also appear of a purpose to annex the Eastern part of St. Domingo, and ery in the valley of the Amazon. It is for you to judge whether, when slavery shall have made these additions to the U. S., it will demand enconditional submission of the free States, and failing s that, demand a withdrawal of the slave States, and the organization of a the contenient. From an act so rejust and so wrongful in itself and fraught conrequences so fearful, we appeal to the people. We appeal is no sectional spirit. We appeal equally to the North and to the South; to the free States and to the slaveholding States themselves. It is no time for exaggeration or for passion, and we therefore speak calmly of the past, and warn. rou in soler seriouspess of the future. It would not become us, nor is it necessary to suggest the measures which ought to be adopted in this great exigency. For ourselves, we are ready to do all that is in our power to restore the Missouri Compromise, and to exccute such farther measures as you, in your wisdom shall command, and as may be necessary for the recovery of the ground lost to freedom, and to pre-

vent the further aggressions of slavery. SOLOMON FOOT, Chairman. DANIEL MACE. | Secretaries, -The meeting was fully attended, and the address is endorsed by all the anti-Nebraska members of Congress. From the Boston Parly Advertiser.

Although no reliance is to be placed upon the intelligence of many of the professed letter-writers from Washington, as far as the detail of facts is concerned, they frequently reflect the general current of opinion prevailing around them. There is reason to think that some of them are occasionally employed by persons in the confidence of the Administration to throw out reports as feelers. It is not unlikely that something of this kind is now in progress in reference to Cuba. The correspondence from Washington with a portion of the public press have of late been unusually active, in reference to this much coveted island. If we could believe the rumors which are diligently propagated, we should have no doubt that the Administration were determined to make a desperate effort to purchase Coba; and if that attempt fails, were equally determined to find or make causes of rupture with Spain, in the hope of acquiring the island by the such an immense body of free men of fortune of war.

The motion of Mr. Slidell in the Sen- annexed to the United States, and the ate on the 1st of May looked to a some what different operation, that of legalizing the enterprises of the fillbusters by repealing the neutrality law. Mr. Shi dell, we suppose, possesses the confidence of the Administration; but whether his motion was made with the privity of the Cabinet, and with the expectation that it would be sustained by the friends of the Administration in Congress, is not so certain. It has no vet, we believe received no response from the Commit-tee on Foreign Relations in the Senate to whom it was referred. It is not impossible that Mr. Slidell's motion was made for the purpose of drawing out an expression of opinion from the Decratic press. Shortly after his motion was made in the Senate, a scene of somewhat dramatic character, looking in the same direction, was got up in the House of Representatives. Mr. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, a gentleman who has taken some lead on questions connected with foreign affairs, in a speech on the subject of neutral rights as affected by the present European war, enl-led upon Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, to state whether Mr. Slidell had accurate ly set forth the feelings and wishes of Louisiana in reference to the Cuban question; and Mr. Perkins gave a full response in the affirmative. This in terpellation and reply were all the appearance of a premeditated arrange ment, designed to affect public opinion

As far as we have noticed the ressome of the Southern press, Mr. Slidell's project of repealing the neutrality law, as far as Spain is concerned, and thus giving up Cube to the filhbustors, met with no great factor in that part of the country. We fear this is not to be produce that result. ascribed to a disapproval of the main object of nequiring the island so much disjon of the 164,411 free men of color, as to the preference of a direct move- mulattees and blacks,-after annexament on the part of the government, tion? Would they tamely allow themrather than a piratical war on the part select to be deprived of all political

That a private expedition against Cuba, --perhaps expeditions, -- is in conemplation, is officially notified to us by Provident's recent proclamation .-Whether the tope and language of the proclamation are very well calculated discourage the enterprize, is Inot so dear. A comparison of this document with the preplamations of Mr. Fillmore in reference to Cuba, and Mr. Van D. ren in reference to the ayespathlers. with the Canadian insurrection will awaken doubts on this subject. It amounts to little more than this, the Cuban business belongs to the government; -let us alone, and we shall take the dand, as soon as we can get it.

less repugnant. Unmistakable indica- planted procedure. The great object is the accountion of Cuba; the means are various, peruniary indocement,-indiso to subjugate the whole island, restor-ing it to the dominion of Slavery; and the loss of the island by the fortune of this is to be followed up by an alliance war ; and perpetual harrassing of the with Brazil, and the extension of slav- government of Spain and the taland, within view to keep open the chapter of eventualities. The private adventurtion; and one of them. Mr. J. S. Thrasher, has issued in the form of a letter to Mr. Hennet, a counter proclamation, acknowledging that he is collectseparate power in the central region of ling funds for the purpose of "this rev-

In the mean time it may be as well to look a fittle inte particulars, in reference to the probable consequences of annexation, supposing it could take place, -a pretty hold supposition -- without a isturbance and convulsion of the existing internal relations of Cobs. We suppose the general idea of those who, at the South, favor the annexation, of Cuba is, that the population of the island, like that of the cotton and sugar growing States of this Union, consists. in about equal proportions of the white and colored races and that of the latter nearly all are slaves. In consequence of this (supposed) state of things, the annexation of Cuba might be followed by the addition of two new slave-holding States to the Union, containing a population in the aggregate of both colers, of about half a million each. This, however, supposes a state of things very different from that which accountly ex-

By the census of 1849, which is the last we have seen, perhaps the last which has been taken, the population consisted of the following elements:

Whites Free Mulattons 89,988 Free Blacks 74.423 Mulatto Slaves 13,481 Black Slaves 310,416 Total Population, 945,440

This is exclusive of the army. From these figures it would appear that, by the side of a slave population of 323,897, there is a free colored po; ulation of 164,411; in other words, that the free colored population is more than half as numerous as the slave population. Will such a relation of things be deemed quite safe at the South, when the presence of a black cook or steward, on board a vessel from the North or from Europe, is deemed so dangerous to the public peace, that it is thought necessary, while the vessel remains in port, to confine these dangerous individunls in jail? While Caba remains under the Spanish rule, and a veteran army of 30,000 men garrison's the island, there may be no danger arising from color; but how would it be if it were

ments of Federal troops? But there is another very onsideration. Of the 310,417 slaves in Cuba, it is computed that a half at least are what are called Bozales, that is Africans who have been imported into Coba since 1517, in contravention of of the laws of Spain forbidding the slave trade, and by connivance on the part of the notherities. They are of course entitled to their freedom, and under the government of the United States would immediately obtain it .-It is the constant boast of the South, very justly, we believe,-that in a suit for freedom, the leaning of the tribunals is in favor of the slave. The first effect, therefore, of the annexation would be to conneipate the Bozales. This present number, (we take the returns of 1849) say to 155,208; and would raise the free men of color of all shades to 319,619. Would this state of things be deemed safe by the South, or desirable if safe? Would it be permanent?

Most certainly it would not be. Tw ken in connection with the shock which would be given to the public mind throughout the nonslaveholding States by the whole movement of annexation. this great change in the condition of 150,000 Bozales would be but the first step, in a series of other radical changes. If any course of events bids more his talked of " Africanization " of Colm, it will be its annexation to the United States. Questions would immediately present themselves of the most exciting character, which would hardly fail to

What for instance, would be the conpriveleges by the white population ?-Many of the free men of color are persons of education and property, and all have been accustomed amount the Spate ish rule, to stand on my equality with the white eresies. Would they consent to be reduced to the condition of the feen blacks in our Southern Scates ! By what process could they be an reduced ? It is hardly to be supposed that Congress, sich a large majority of repre-States, would become parties to say legislation for such a purposes

Then, as we have already observed, our Courts would immediately etnancipale more than 150,000 Borales now held in servitude. How would such a This we presume to be really the measure let six and by their masters findless of the Administration published What would be its influence on the rewithout being yet reduced to a definite | lation of the colored and black popula